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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/782,813	02/14/2001	Michael Ledbetter	76093/11079	1722

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Michael Ledbetter
5220 Gately Avenue
Richmond, CA 94804

EXAMINER

RAMAN, USHA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2623

DATE MAILED: 03/29/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/782,813

Applicant(s)

LEDBETTER, MICHAEL

Examiner

Usha Raman

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 February 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-76 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-76 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 February 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>6-17-02</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

8-13-01.

DETAILED OFFICE ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over applicant's admitted prior art figure 1.

In regards to claim 1, applicant discloses a prior art system (figure 1) comprising the method of capturing an event on a capturing device as a broadcast transmission, transmitting the broadcast transmission to a distribution device and distributing the broadcast transmission to a plurality of audiences. Applicant discloses the use of cable, and satellite for transmitting the A/V content from the distribution device to the customer premises and does not disclose the use of a twisted pair wire. Examiner takes Official Notice that various media such as cable, satellite, twisted pair wire can be used interchangeably for transmitting a/v data from one location to another. The advantage of one medium over another can be realized in terms of a cost versus quality of data tradeoff. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a twisted pair wire for distributing broadcast transmission from distribution device to subscriber premises in order to deploy a low-cost transmission medium.

In regards to claims 2, 3, and 4, applicant's prior art system discloses using a camera and capturing broadcast quality signals, therefore the captured event inherently has a broadcast transmission having at least a 1000 pixel by 1000 pixel resolution (see page 2, lines 17-18 in applicant's disclosure).

In regards to claim 5, applicant discloses transmitting the broadcast transmission to a distribution device using a satellite transmitter. Applicant also discloses a satellite receiver at the distribution site for receiving the data transmitted from the satellite transmitter. See page 3 of applicant's disclosure.

In regards to claim 6, applicant does not disclose transmitting the broadcast transmission to the distribution device using a cable line. Examiner takes official notice that it is well known to transmit broadcast transmission over cable line. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to transmit the broadcast transmission from the transmitting device to the distribution device over a cable line in order to utilize a transmission medium that's lower in cost than a satellite medium. Furthermore, the distribution device in the modified system would have a television receiver for receiving the broadcast transmission over the cable line.

In regards to claim 7, applicant does not disclose transmitting the broadcast transmission to the distribution device using a media twist line. Examiner takes official notice that it is well known to transmit broadcast transmission over a media twist line. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to transmit the broadcast

transmission from the transmitting device to the distribution device over a media twist line in order to utilize a transmission medium that's lower in cost than a satellite medium. Furthermore, the distribution device in the modified system would have a television receiver for receiving the broadcast transmission over the media twist line.

In regards to claims 8, 9 and 10, the twisted pair family comprises a twisted pair of copper wire, category five wires, and media twist line among a plurality of other types of twisted pair wires. Therefore modified prior art system therefore comprises the step of distributing the broadcast transmission from the distributing device to the viewer over any of the twisted pair wires from the family of twisted pair, including, but not limited to copper wire, category five wires, and media twist lines.

3. Claims 11-76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over applicant's admitted prior art in view of the Prime Image's "A/V Twister" datasheet, published in 1999.

In regards to claims 11 and 28, the modified prior art system does not have the step of distributing broadcast transmission from the distribution device to the viewer over media twist line for a distance of up to two miles at at least a 1000 pixel by 1000 pixel resolution.

The A/V Twister datasheet discloses that the A/V Twister can transmit broadcast quality video and stereo audio signals down a simple, everyday twisted pair of wire with no measurable loss of quality. Prime Image further

states that the A/V twister can be used for substituting the twisted pair for cable.

See the introduction and features in page 1 of the A/V Twister datasheet.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the prior art system in view of Prime Image's teachings of using the A/V Twister product for transmitting broadcast quality video over a twisted pair. The motivation is to transmit a high quality video over a twisted pair that could previously be achieved only through cable line. Both the A/V Twister datasheet (see, page 2, under "Audio, Stereo" heading) and applicant's prior art further disclose that the A/V twister enables a broadcast quality content for up to two miles on a media twist line. Since the broadcast quality is well known as quality of at least 1000 pixels by 1000 pixels resolution, the A/V twister enables a resolution of at least 1000 pixels by 1000 pixels for up to two miles on the media twist.

In further regards to claim 28, Prime Image discloses that the A/V Twister transmits broadcast transmission at a bandwidth of 5.5 MHz. See page 1, under "Performance" heading.

In regards to claims 12, 13, and 14, the modified prior art system does not have the step of distributing broadcast transmission from the distribution device to the viewer over standard twisted pair wire at a 1000 pixel by 1000 pixel resolution.

Prime Image, Inc. discloses that the A/V twister can transmit broadcast quality video and stereo audio signals down a simple, everyday twisted pair of

wire with no measurable loss of quality. Prime Image further states that the A/V twister can be used for substituting the standard twisted pair for cable. See the introduction and features in page 1 of the A/V Twister datasheet.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the prior art system in view of Prime Image's teachings of using the A/V Twister product for transmitting broadcast quality video over a standard twisted pair. The motivation is to transmit a high quality video over a standard twisted pair wire that could previously be achieved only through cable line. Since the broadcast quality is well known as quality of at least 1000 pixels by 1000 pixels resolution, the A/V twister enables a resolution of at least 1000 pixels by 1000 pixels over the standard twisted pair wire.

In regards to claim 40, modified prior art system discloses capturing an event as a broadcast transmission having broadcast quality (i.e. at least 1000 pixels by 1000 pixels resolution) and transmitting the broadcast transmission to a distributing device. The prior art system discloses the use of cable, and satellite for transmitting the A/V content from the distribution device to the customer premises and does not disclose the use of a twisted pair wire with a modulator and a demodulator device between the distribution device and the viewer for distributing broadcast transmission at broadcast quality.

Prime Image, Inc. discloses the A/V twister device, comprising a modulator/demodulator for transmitting broadcast quality video and stereo audio signals down a simple, everyday twisted pair of wire with no measurable loss of

quality. Prime Image further states that the A/V twister can be used for substituting the twisted pair for cable. See the introduction and features in page 1 of the A/V Twister datasheet.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the prior art system in view of Prime Image's teachings of using the A/V Twister product for substituting cable with twisted pair, with the capability of transmitting broadcast quality video over a twisted pair. The motivation is be able to utilize a lower-cost medium (i.e. the twisted pair) at the same time, provide the capability to transmit a high quality video over a twisted pair that could previously be achieved only through cable line.

In regards to claims 41, 42, 43, see claim 2.

In regards to claim 44 and 45, see claim 5.

In regards to claim 46, the modified prior art system does not disclose transmitting the broadcast transmission to the distribution device using a cable line. Examiner takes official notice that it is well known to transmit broadcast transmission over cable line. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the system by transmitting the broadcast transmission from the transmitting device to the distribution device over a cable line in order to utilize a transmission medium that's lower in cost than a satellite medium.

In regards to claim 47, the distribution device in the modified system would have a television receiver for receiving the broadcast transmission over the cable line.

In regards to claim 48, modified prior art system does not disclose transmitting the broadcast transmission to the distribution device using a media twist line. Examiner takes official notice that it is well known to transmit broadcast transmission over a media twist line. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the system by transmitting the broadcast transmission from the transmitting device to the distribution device over a media twist line in order to utilize a transmission medium that's lower in cost than a satellite medium.

In regards to claim 49, the distribution device in the modified system would have a television receiver for receiving the broadcast transmission over the media twist line.

In regards to claims 50, 51 and 52, the twisted pair family comprises a twisted pair of copper wire, category five wires, and media twist line among a plurality of other types of twisted pair wires. Therefore modified prior art system therefore comprises the step of distributing the broadcast transmission from the distributing device to the viewer over any of the twisted pair wires from the family of twisted pair, including, but not limited to copper wire, category five wires, and media twist lines.

In regards to claims 15 and 53, applicant's prior art system discloses capturing an event as a broadcast transmission having broadcast quality and transmitting the broadcast transmission to a distributing device. The broadcast transmission of the event has a bandwidth of at least 4.5 MHz-6 MHz, as is well known in the art. The prior art system discloses the use of cable, and satellite for transmitting the A/V content from the distribution device to the customer premises and does not disclose the use of a twisted pair wire with a modulator and a demodulator device between the distribution device and the viewer for distributing broadcast transmission at a frequency of at least 4.5 MHz.

Prime Image, Inc. discloses the A/V twister device, comprising a modulator/demodulator for transmitting broadcast quality video, and stereo audio signals down a simple, everyday twisted pair of wire at at least 4.5 MHz with no measurable loss of quality. Prime Image further states that the A/V twister can be used for substituting the twisted pair for cable. See the introduction, "features" and "performance" headings in page 1 of the A/V Twister datasheet.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the prior art system in view of Prime Image's teachings of using the A/V Twister product for substituting cable with twisted pair, with the capability of transmitting broadcast quality video over a twisted pair. The motivation is be able to utilize a lower-cost medium (i.e. the twisted pair) at the same time, provide the capability to transmit a high quality video at least 4.5 MHz over a twisted pair that could previously be achieved only through cable line.

In regards to claims 16 and 54, applicant's prior art system discloses that the capturing device is a broadcast quality camera.

In regards to claim 17, 18, 55, and 56, the modified system provides up to 5.5 MHz bandwidth for transmitting the broadcast quality transmission. Therefore the system provides at least 4.5 MHz bandwidth for transmitting the broadcast transmission.

In regards to claims 19, 57 and 58, see claim 5.

In regards to claims 20, see claims 46 and 47.

In regards to claim 21, see claims 48, and 49.

In regards to claim 22, the modified prior art system distributes the broadcast transmission over a wire.

In regards to claims 23 and 24, see claims 9 and 10, respectively.

In regards to claims 25, 26, and 27, the modified system discloses distributing the broadcast transmission over a standard twisted pair wire at a frequency of at least 4.5 MHz. See "Performance" heading on page 1 of the A/V Twister datasheet.

In regards to claim 59, 60, 61 and 62, see claims 46, 47, 48, and 49, respectively.

In regards to claims 63, 64, and 65, see claims 8, 9, and 10, respectively.

In regards to claims 29, 39, and 66, applicant's prior art system discloses capturing an event as a broadcast transmission having broadcast quality and transmitting the broadcast transmission to a distributing device. Applicant

discloses that the broadcast event comprises any A/V content, including audio data. The prior art system discloses the use of cable, and satellite for transmitting the A/V content from the distribution device to the customer premises and does not disclose the use of a twisted pair wire with a modulator and a demodulator device between the distribution device and the viewer for distributing broadcast transmission.

Prime Image, Inc. discloses the A/V twister device, comprising a modulator/demodulator for transmitting broadcast quality video, and/or stereo audio signals down a simple, everyday twisted pair of wire with no measurable loss of quality. Prime Image further states that the A/V twister can be used for substituting the twisted pair for cable. See the introduction and features in page 1 of the A/V Twister datasheet.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the prior art system in view of Prime Image's teachings of using the A/V Twister product for substituting cable with twisted pair, with the capability of transmitting broadcast quality A/V data (at least 1000 pixels by 1000 pixels), including stereo audio (stereophonic) signals over a twisted pair. The motivation is be able to utilize a lower-cost medium (i.e. the twisted pair) at the same time, provide the capability to transmit a high quality stereophonic event a twisted pair that could previously be achieved only through cable line.

In regards to claims 30, and 67, see claim 16.

In regards to claims 31, 68 and 69, see claim 5.

In regards to claims 32, and 33, see claims 6 and 7, respectively.

In regards to claims 34, 35, and 36, see claims 22, 9, and 10, respectively.

In regards to claim 37, the Prime Image A/V Twister can transmit a broadcast quality transmission (i.e. stereophonic event) over a media twist line for a distance up to two miles.

In regards to claim 38, the Prime Image A/V Twister can transmit a broadcast quality transmission over a standard twisted pair for a distance up to one mile.

In regards to claims 70, 71, 72 and 73, see claims 46, 47, 48 and 49, respectively.

In regards to claims 74, 75, 76, see claims 8, 9, and 10, respectively.

Conclusion


4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Usha Raman whose telephone number is (571) 272-7380. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri: 9am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Kelley can be reached on (571) 272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2623

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

UR



CHRIS KELLEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600